

Indian Chieftain.

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THE Shawnees and Delawares of this nation doubtless find considerable consolation in Commissioner Atkins' letter to the secretary of the interior in regard to the joint commission provided for by last council. The paragraph bearing on their case is as follows: The provision which provides for investigating and determining the rights of Shawnees and Delawares who became citizens of the Cherokee Nation under agreement entered into pursuant to the 15th Article of the Cherokee Treaty of 1866, should be stricken from the Act. These agreements were entered into in pursuance of a treaty stipulation, subject to the approval of the President of the United States, and when approved by him became, in fact, a part of the treaty and neither the Cherokee Nation nor the United States has any power to go behind those compact thereto, subject to ratification by Congress.

"CHARITY begins at home" is the oft quoted remark from the good book. But my pious friend, you can't find excuse for your selfishness there, because if you are not as much an object of charity as your neighbor, the rule won't work. You must be just a little more an object than he for such acts of benevolence before you can console yourself with the excuse that charity begins at your own home. It may begin there, but the good book don't say it should end there. There is not much genuine good feeling in such a thing, anyhow, because it somehow seems to be more satisfactory to be able to give than to take. Most anybody is able to take, but it requires no skunk of a fellow to be able to give. Charity is a very peculiar thing, because in its application it depends upon the fix a fellow is in. If you ain't in the right fix, so that it may fit your case, it is only a gift and if everybody was above want there could be no acts of charity or almsgiving.

AMONG the miscellaneous items in the Indian appropriation bill as passed by last congress, is the following: That immediately upon and after the passage of this act any Indians committing against the person of any Indian policeman appointed under the laws of the United States, or any Indian United States deputy marshal, while lawfully engaged in the execution of any United States process, or lawfully engaged in any other duty imposed upon such policeman or marshal by the law of the United States, any of the following crimes, namely: murder, manslaughter, or assault with intent to kill, within the Indian Territory, shall be subject to the laws of the United States relating to such crimes, and shall be tried by the district court of the United States exercising criminal jurisdiction where said offense was committed, and shall be subject to the same penalties as are all other persons charged with the commission of said crimes, respectively; and the said courts are hereby given jurisdiction in all such cases.

HON. ELI SPEARS.

The subject of this brief sketch is more generally known throughout our country by reason of his political rather than his social or business relations with the people, except in his immediate vicinity, where common neighborly intercourse, in deeds of charity, personal friendship and indiscriminating hospitality, gave evidence of traits of character far more indicative of his true worth. A man's political career, be it what it may, is seldom in keeping with the better qualities of friend or neighbor or with what he is outside of his political record.

Mr. Spears, up to the time of his death, from his early manhood has wielded no little political influence among those who personally knew him and for a greater part of his life occupied some office in the gift of the people. During the war of the rebellion he was a commissioned officer in the federal army and served to its close. For a number of terms he was elected to the senate of our national council and although was, as is commonly termed, a silent member, nothing escaped his attention or scrutiny. If he offered no amendments himself to a bill that was not in accord with his views, amendments were certain to be made in order that his disapproval, quietly published might be avoided, because if not in the senate chamber made public, it otherwise had its influence.

He inspired not in the least to the distinctions of an orator but controlled views of public or po-

litical policy by his apt remarks offered in a quiet, conversational way to his friends or those who would like to hear his opinions upon any given subject. This quiet exercise of this peculiar power connected with an unaccountable quantity of magnetism made him the political and social center of his neighborhood.

Like all men who entertain and promulgate distinct ideas, he was in continual conflict with those of like natures and as a consequence had many enemies. Very few men, if any at all, ever exercised such an influence as he did in that quiet unostentatious way that gave him victory over opponents who assailed him with public invective or endeavored to counterbalance his influence by the powers of oratory. He now lies in a pathetic dust. The majesty of death has sublimated all that was and is of him. Those who received his counsels and pledged themselves to their support are more firmly bound by the sacredness impressed by his death.

HOW 'T WAS PRODUCED.

DEAR CHIEFTAIN:—While passing through the usually quiet town of Tahlequah a few days ago my attention was attracted in the direction of the national capitol where there were several small groups of men apparently engaged in an animated conversation. Being blessed with an enquiring mind I asked the cause and was informed by one of the denizens that a few of the grand sachems of the National party, so-called, were in secret conclave at the head center of the political cauldron known abroad as the capitol. There seems to have been much beating about the bush—much expenditure of mental and physical force in order to secure a large attendance and full representation of all the districts, of the party bosses. A few of the political wire pullers whose faces are so familiar upon occasions of this sort were here it is true, but not more than half of the districts have furnished their quota of political roustabouts. Some present are recognized as old political war horses (inveterate place hunters) who have become notorious by possessing a wonderful knack of getting on the wrong side just in the nick of time. A due proportion of bummers, camp followers, scavengers in the grand army, prospectively feasting upon a few of the crumbs that may fall from their master's table, are on hand to aid and scheme in the coming election. The ward and precinct politicians, those faithful servants of the body politic, who live, starve and die on promises never fulfilled, are not to be seen in this assembly of sachems. They will be marshaled however in due season properly tutored and manipulated; the usual abundance of promises made and inspired. It is indeed refreshing to see the old "bosses" come to the front in times of political excitement. It brings up reminiscences of the past. Most of them, if not all, have fought under every political banner that has been unfurled in the last twenty years; on all sides of all questions and nothing lost. Some have absolutely boxed the political compass in their insatiable thirst for place and offices have burst the "subtle hinges of the knee, that thrift might follow fawning." They have not always been successful however, for it sometimes happens although not successful in putting their candidates in power, have shrewdly managed to extract from the bitter, sweets, and appropriated the spoils of the triumphant party against which they fought so fiercely. There is no denying the good generalship of old colonels in this particular strategy, for it sets at naught the old familiar maxim that to the victor belongs the spoils. Rumor hath it there was much confusion in the conclave of the grand sachems, in trying to conciliate the conflicting elements of which it was composed. Many expedients were resorted to, much cutting and trimming. Speeches ambiguous and of doubtful import were not wanting in order to appease the discontented. But in nothing is the fine Italian hands of the colonels displayed so adroitly as in the wording of the platform. The phrasing of political platforms has long since passed into one of the fine arts, of which, those old veterans are masters. "The voice is Jacob's voice, but the hands are the hands of Esau." I don't think any adopted citizen who is at all acquainted with past events, especially when taken in connection with the standard bearer of the so-called National party, can be deceived in this matter. It matters not what may be pronounced for him in the platform of doubtful construction, it would be as impossible for him with his natural instincts and associations to rise to a level with the demands of the circumstances by which he is surrounded as to climb to the moon upon a bean pole. There is an eternal fitness in things fixed by an orderly course of nature and he who expects fits of thistles will certainly be mistaken.

LEFT TO THE PUBLIC.

ED. CHIEFTAIN:—In answering the communication from "A," in your paper of the 10th, I must say: In all my association with mankind I have not found any one so inconsistent. It seems to me he must be in his dotage. Surely no man with ordinary mental faculties would take the position he does in view of the facts. He says: "Let me tell you that the law in which those figures are found is not a dead law, as the word 'late' expresses it, but is in force to-day." If you will only look at the dictionary you will see that the dictionary meaning of the word "late" is "latter or last, etc." He does not herald your ignorance to draw through a newspaper. "A," if you haven't got friends with sense enough to explain this matter to you, it is best you write to the executive department, or if you will write to Hon. Henry Chambers, the treasurer, he will tell you that the clerk of the supreme court only draws from his office a salary of \$200 per year. Do you suppose \$200 would have had occasion to use his battery of vituperation, sarcasm and ribaldry on me, if I had made such a mistake? No, he would have had a shadow of a chance to show the world what an idiot I was for not knowing this and he would have acted accordingly. Again he refers me to section 22 and 23, page 85, to show me the power of the supreme court. What does the latter part of section 22 say? "To carry into full effect the powers which are or may be hereafter vested in them by law. Can you point out any statute vesting in the supreme court the right to question an original bond approved by a district clerk? And were you not one of the attorneys for the defense in the case of J. M. Tittle vs. Town of Downingville, where a mandamus was asked to enforce the judgment of this same court on this same section of law? And the court decided they had no authority to issue the writ because there was no law which said "the supreme court shall have the right to issue a mandamus against the town of Downingville to make it pay a judgment of the supreme court?" The English language fails to give me words to express my sentiments on this subject. You say "the plaintiff is at fault when he does not fully comply with the law or give a legal bond." Bosh! What is the clerk for but to see that the witness fees are protected and everything regular before he issues his citation? You say "my position is overthrown by the fact that the court decided against Manley." You remind me of the old adage: "The higher up the center-pole the monkey climbs, etc., etc." Did I not tell you "the court did not decide against Manley on the bond question," but decided in his favor? Dawn's case was dismissed on the bond, but the motion to dismiss on the bond in the Manley case was overruled. As to what was done in the final trial of the Manley case, upon the merits of the case, cuts no figure and is not the issue. You say you doubt my patriotism because I have assailed every department of our government. I cheerfully submit the question to the people, if I have said anything about the executive department in which the facts do not bear me out. Our constitution, article second, sections one and two, declare: "The power of this government shall be divided into three distinct departments, the legislative, the executive and the judicial. Second; no person, or persons, belonging to one of these departments, shall exercise any of the powers properly belonging to either of the others, except expressly directed or permitted." What is the history? It has been executive orders to the various officers, executive construction of the statute laws, etc., until it is merging on to a monarchical form of government. I have said nothing of the legislative, only asked, "Will they stand unconcerned by and see things go on without reaching out their mighty arm to check the mad career?" What I have said of the judiciary I also submit to the people. The judges who composed that court, I hope and believe, are my personal friends—not harboring any petty malice at the expression of my honest thoughts—if I misrepresent facts the columns have been open—but that in some instances, through their ambition to climb higher, they have accepted positions they could not fill is a fact that must be conceded.

Time will not stop for us! Civilization and progress demand that we shall keep step or be crushed out! What is our example in the various sister states around us, in relation to courts? No man is considered eligible to the office of supreme, circuit or district judgeship unless he shall be learned in the law, and in many states the requirement is that they shall have had years of practice as an attorney before the courts. And it is a common sense principle.

What would you think of taking your watch to a blacksmith to repair? Then only think how much more important, where your very life, your property, your social and political rights are at stake, that we should have men of superior intelligence upon the bench. The honesty of our judges I do not question, but ask them if they believe they are mentally qualified and see how many who have held such positions for the last few years will answer yes. That there is some, there can be no question, but see where the majority is.

What I have said and written has been done in a patriotic spirit. I care not who may say to the contrary. We have run in the old rut until some think it high treason for a man to express his views. That time has passed, and to the INDIAN CHIEFTAIN, who has indeed been the pioneer in the movement, I say, may God speed you in your good work of free speech and justice to all.

SUBSCRIBER.

THE INDEPENDENT'S POSITION.

TAHLEQUAH, C. N., March 19th, 1887. The executive committee of the Independent party met March 15th 1887, and decided it was not practicable to nominate for first and second chiefs. They decided the Downing party and, with some exceptions, the National party have so modified their platforms as to give all citizens, regardless of race or color; all the Independent party called for, hence the parties stand firmly and honestly upon the platform there will be no need in the future of ever a third party.

Mr. Mayes, in his platform, declares he will stand by the treaties and constitution of the Cherokee Nation and that is all any intelligent citizen can ask, hence we feel it to our interest as a party to endorse him, for we know him to be intelligent, progressive and firm, and his integrity is unimpeachable, hence our interest will be fairly and impartially looked after. We know he has executive ability and feel that we need such a man to be our chief. We feel safe in giving him our unanimous support, believing as we do that he will stand firm and do as he says he will do. We feel that a majority of the intelligent citizens of the Nation will give him their support, that being one of the very best indications of his firmness and honesty to all citizens regardless of race or color. We believe, when he made the liberal declaration in his platform to stand by the treaty and constitution, that he meant to take the treaties in one hand and the constitution in the other and stand by what they say. We do not believe he can be bought or influenced by rings or old political hacks, and if elected he will not be merely a "figure-head" in the chair and some other man chief. We believe he is most competent from the fact that he speaks and understands English, and as all our business of importance at Washington is done with white people, and in English, it is decidedly proper to elect a chief who can speak and understand English fluently. But, if we elect a man that does not speak nor understand English, nor the ways of white people, it would greatly endanger the Cherokee Nation, as a wrong interpretation to a non-English speaking chief, no matter how honest he was, might lead to a serious loss to our people.

We think the National party, in the 7th section of their platform, undertakes to "straddle" the adopted citizen question and is a complete dodge of the question, for they say, "the National party pledges itself to all citizens adopted under the treaty and the enjoyment of equal rights with native Cherokees, etc." Now, if the treaty or constitution says so, it certainly means it and there should not, nor could not, "any friendly and honest differences of opinion arise," from the very fact that the treaty acknowledges them to be a factor of this government, hence there could not be any cause to "invite a reference of the differences to whatever judicial tribunal may be appropriate and designated to decide the points at issue." If we go by the treaty and constitution of the Cherokee Nation it is plainly laid down in English that the adopted citizen has the same right as the "native Cherokee." The National party also ignores the laboring interest of the nation in its platform, while Mr. Mayes has a very broad plank in his platform on the labor question.

We ask all our Independent friends all over the Nation to act with us in this matter, regardless of race or color, for we feel that it is to the Independent party's interest to vote solid and keep organized.

Yours respectfully,

B. H. BROWN,

President Executive Committee.

THE INTER STATE COMMERCE COMMISSION has been named by the president and is as follows: Thomas M. Cooley, of Michigan, for the term of six years; William R. Morrison, of Illinois, five years; Augustus Schoonmaker, New York, four years; Aldace E. Walker, of Virginia, two years; Walter L. Ryan, of Alabama, two years.

POACHING FOR RABBITS.

SEQUOYAH DISTRICT, March 4, 1887.

EDITOR CHIEFTAIN:—Rabbits being so scarce in my own district (Going Snake) I have for the last week been poaching in those surrounding. Flint district being the home of the old original Rabbit himself, I had thought to find the progeny pretty numerous over there, but outside of a few full-blooded friends who live in the immediate vicinity of the old Rabbit and who as a rule belong to the same club of "stark shooters," of which Rabbit is the chief, and who meet each Sabbath to indulge in this favorite pastime, this not being considered a violation of either the moral or any other law, by men of "aspiring nobility of manhood" such as Rabbit and his "Voter." I was also told by parties while in Flint that only eleven half-breed votes were claimed by any of Rabbit's friends for their chief in that district and the support of five of these depended on whether or not they received a nomination for some district office from Rabbit's party. The support of one white man (adopted citizen) was predicated on the same thing. The remaining adopted citizens, twenty-seven in number, could not be purchased for Rabbit at any price. I was told further that the large farm spoken of by "Fair Play" consisted of not more than forty acres.

Here in Sequoyah I find an epidemic has prevailed for some time among the Rabbits with extreme fatality so that the few specimens so far are of a very inefficient class and they are so scattered that hunting them is unprofitable, so to-morrow your correspondent will make another drive through Flint.

In our own district we have the two Dicks, but one of them—Dick the first—has not yet recovered from the trephory of Washington City and it is thought best to wait until August to skin him (until the scabs heal to some extent.) The scores on the other Dick are of such recent origin that it is thought doubtful regarding his recovery sufficiently by that time. If the market opens for such hides we will peel him.

Very Respectfully,

SILEX.

LITERARY AND MUSICAL.

Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine for April is replete with the breath of Spring, which is now soon to break all over the land. Here we have picture and poem, song and story, carrying with them the graceful recognition of reawakening Nature. As usual with this magazine, there are many profusely illustrated articles, for instance: "Missionary and social life among the Japanese," is an article of to-day, and its illustrations are of the present. The ninth and last of the late Mr. Powell's "Leaves from my life," treats of Telford and the Rev. Robert Montgomery, and with it is given a portrait of Mr. Powell himself. A new serial story by Mary Linsell, entitled, "In Exchange for a Soul," opens the number and promises to be a strong romance. There are several very beautiful full page engravings and this number will certainly be generally recognized as an excellent one.

For a public man, who has served the country in the Cabinet and the Diplomatic service as Minister at the greatest European courts, and as her ablest and most philosophic historian, George Bancroft is little known to the majority of readers, so far as his personality is concerned. The opening article in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for April, presents him to us as he is, and these sketches by Ausburn Towner is extremely clever. An article on Modern English Artists by Lily Higgin, is worth reading by our wealthy patrons, who are sometimes beguiled by a temporary reputation of an artist to purify at extravagant figures canvases which the sober criticism of time puts down at mediocrity. The Voyage Down the Red Sea is cleverly told by Colonel C. Chailie Long, whose knowledge of Egyptian matters is so wide, and who shows great personal observation and skill in describing, "Life's Little Things," is a curious sketch that will interest many, and "An Imp of Darkness," is a pleasant description of our "Moth-eaten Owl," told by Dr. W. Van Fleet. Other articles tell us of "Haidelberg," of "The Telescope," and of "Revelations." The stories, of which there are several, by Mrs. Helen W. Pierson, Millie W. Carpenter, J. F. Alston and others, are extremely good reading, while the interest of the strange story, "The Man Outside," increases steadily.

Is Life Worth Living?

That depends upon the Liver, for if the Liver is inactive the whole system is out of order—the breath is bad, digestion poor, head full or aching, energy and hopefulness gone, the spirits are depressed, a heavy weight exists after eating, with general despondency and the blues. The Liver is the housekeeper of the health; and a harmless, simple remedy that acts like Nature, does not constipate afterwards or require constant taking, does not interfere with business or pleasure during its use, makes Simmons Liver Regulator a medical perfection.

I have tested the virtues personally, and know that for Dyspepsia, Biliousness and Indigestion, it is the best remedy ever known. It is a safe and reliable remedy, and is sold by all druggists and dealers in medicine.

Harper's Magazine. ILLUSTRATED.

Harper's Magazine during 1887 will contain a novel of intense political, social and romantic interest, entitled "Stark," a story of Boston life—by KATHLEEN O'MARA; a new novel, entitled "April Hopes," by W. D. HOWLAND; "Southern Sketches," by CHARLES DUDLEY WARREN and MARCELA HARDING DAVIS, illustrated by WILLIAM HAMMOND GREEN; "Great American Industries"—continued; "Social Studies," by Dr. H. T. SLY; further articles on the Railway Problem by competent writers; new series of illustrations by E. A. ASSEY and ALFRED FARMER; articles by E. P. ROX; and other attractions.

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HARPER'S WEEKLY, 4.00
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HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE, 4.00
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HARPER'S HANDY SERIES, One Year (12 numbers), 10.00
Postage free to all subscribers in the United States and Canada.

The volumes of the Magazine begin with the Numbers for June and December of each year. When no time is specified, subscriptions will begin with the current number.
Bound volumes of Harper's Magazine, for three years back, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of \$3 per volume. Cloth cases, for binding, 50 cents each, by mail, postpaid.
Index to Harper's Magazine, Alphabetical, Analytical and Classified, for Volumes 1 to 10, inclusive, from June, 1880, to June, 1887, one vol., 60c. Cloth, \$1.00.
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1887.

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Harper's Weekly maintains its position as the leading illustrated newspaper in America, and its hold upon public esteem and confidence was never stronger than at the present time. Besides the pictures, Harper's Weekly always contains instalments of one, occasionally of two, of the best novels of the day, finely illustrated, with short stories, poems, sketches and papers on important current topics by the most popular writers. The care that has been successfully exercised in the past to make Harper's Weekly a safe as well as a welcome visitor to every household will not be relaxed in the future.

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HARPER'S WEEKLY, \$4.00
HARPER'S MAGAZINE, 4.00
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Harper's Bazar, \$4.00
Harper's Magazine, 4.00
Harper's Weekly, 4.00
Harper's Young People, 4.00
Harper's Franklin Square Library, One Year (12 numbers), 10.00
Harper's Handy Series, One Year (12 numbers), 10.00
Postage free to all subscribers in the United States and Canada.

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Bound volumes of Harper's Bazar, for three years back, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for \$7.00 per volume. Cloth cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of \$1.00 each.
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1887.

Harper's Young People.

An Illustrated Weekly.

Harper's Young People has been called the "model of what a periodical for young readers ought to be," and the justice of this commendation is amply sustained by the large circulation it has attained both at home and in Great Britain. This success has been reached by methods that must commend themselves to the judgment of parents, no less than to the tastes of children—namely, by so earnest and well sustained effort to provide the best and most attractive reading for young people at a low price. The illustrations are copious and of a consequently high standard of excellence.

An epitome of everything that is attractive and desirable in juvenile literature.—Boston Courier.
A weekly feast of good things to the boys and girls in every family which it visits.—Brooklyn Union.
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HARPER & BROTHERS, N. Y.

KEEP YOUR EYE ON THIS!



—: CLOTHING! —:

My Spring Stock of Men's and Boys' Clothing is now in and suffice it to say it is

Complete in all Grades and Styles.

Special: Have taken the utmost precaution and care in making up my selection in this branch, with a clear conception of the best value for the least money. This branch of my business I thought I would abandon because had not sufficient room to handle but after looking over last year's trade in this line found it has outgrown my expectation and at least 25 per cent. better than I was aware of, consequently will continue on a much larger scale than ever before. Will say as to my stock: It is in better shape than ever before, all old stock being cleaned out.

FATHER AND SON:

Call at once and see prices I am making in the following suits, viz:

Satinets, Cotton Worsted, Union and all Wool Cassimeres; Cork Screw and Worsted in all Shades.

I am showing the finest line of TAILOR-MADE PANTS ever offered to the trade. See my \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50 goods.

To the Famous Preismeyer Shoe and Giesecke Boot

The Medal has been awarded. These goods are hand made and are unquestionably the best goods ever offered to the trade. EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

Dry Goods, both Staple and Fancy!

To arrive in the near future. The Cheapest, Largest, and best Selected stock embracing latest styles in Novelties, &c. When all are in will post you further along the line.

The Famous Golden Crown Flour

I am still handling and other similar grades which are well known among you, consequently need no comment. I will in the future as in the past continue to sell you goods lower than all would-be competitors.

Thanking you one and all for past favors, I hope by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

I am, Your Humble Servant,

G. W. GREEN,

Opera House Block, Vinita, Indian Ter.

Dressed Lumber.

WASHBOURNE BROS.

Have recently added a Planing Mill to their Saw Mill business and are prepared to furnish lumber, both rough or dressed at prices lower than were ever before offered in this country. Mill on Spavinnaw, Delaware District. 6tf

P. O. Address, Southwest City, Mo.

ST LOUIS UNION STOCK YARDS.

The Only Wholesale Yards in St. Louis Accessible by Rail and Water!

1. Every railroad entering St. Louis is directly tributary to these yards.
2. Texas shippers are informed that connection with these yards from the Iron Mountain Southern railroad can be made without cost and with much less shrinkage than to any other.
3. These yards have the peculiar advantage of being located on the St. Louis side of the river, from which five hundred thousand people draw their provision supply.
4. Every packing house in St. Louis has a regular buyer stationed here. Buyers of cattle, hogs and sheep, both for the home market and eastern shipment, are at all times represented.

For comfort and convenience these yards have no superior in the country. Two lines of street cars approach here. Hotel, telegraph offices and other conveniences for stockmen on the premises.

D. MCN. PALMER, Supt. W. A. RAMSAY, Sec. C. C. MAFFITT, Pres.

Lumber! Lumber!

By L. J. TROTT,
Vinita, Indian Territory.

The public are invited to see the immense stock of building material kept and to note the prices, which defy competition.

None but CASH orders solicited. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

W. L. TROTT, Manager.

H. BALENTINE

(EAST SIDE OF TRACK.)



Staple and Fancy GROCERIES!

Flour, Feed & Provisions.

MAKES A SPECIALTY OF VEGETABLES AND

Country Produce

Of Every Description.

Have in addition to the goods named a line of Glass Ware & Queensware, and a large stock of stationery called to the stock of Tobacco and cigars.

Ask your retailer for the James Means' \$3 Shoe. It is the best shoe ever made. It is made of the finest leather and is of the latest design. It is the best shoe ever made. It is made of the finest leather and is of the latest design. It is the best shoe ever made. It is made of the finest leather and is of the latest design.

James Means' \$3 Shoe.

Over 6,000,000 PEOPLE USE FERRY'S SEEDS.

D. M. FERRY & CO.,
LANSING, MICH.



D. M. FERRY & CO.'S
LANSING, MICH.
SEEDS
FOR 1887
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Directly opposite the city of St. Louis. Buy for all description of Live Stock always in attendance, and within the grounds of the Stock Yards are a Beef Canning Company, with a capacity for slaughtering 1,000 head of cattle daily, and Pork Packing Establishments with a capacity for slaughtering 15,000 hogs daily.

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It is the best shoe ever made. It is made of the finest leather and is of the latest design. It is the best shoe ever made. It is made of the finest leather and is of the latest design. It is the best shoe ever made. It is made of the finest leather and is of the latest design.

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